From the Philadelphia American Banner and National Defender, January 12, 1856.

Anti-Immigration; the Great Question.

The political jockey of the Freeman's Journal,

whose defence of the Pierce and Campbell admin-

istration, and the so-called Democratic party, will

go far to compass the death of both the party and the

administration-takes up an article of ours, which

first appeared in the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail, of

December 13, 1855, and preaches a sermon there-

from. The point at issue is simply our advocacy

of a capitation tax, for the protection of American

labor against the competition of European cheap

workers, who flood our labor markets, to the ex

clusion of American working men. The Freeman's

Journal (" the official organ of the most Rev. Archbishop,") with its accustomed honesty, fixes the

authorship of our article upon the editor of the

Mail, and quotes our sentiment as a reflex of South-

ern sentiment, and this in the face of the fact that the article appeared as a communication from New

York. The Journal knew our position was that

the South should join with the laboring classes of

the North, in the effort to check that flood of im-

migration which is so disastrous to the laboring in-

terests of the North, and which, at the same time,

crowds upon the holders of the South-seeking to

gain entrance and occupy the field of labor of the

The manifest alarm of the Journal lest this effi-

subject of "Catholicity and the South," in which

laborers of the papal stamp are the friends of the

South-arguing that ours is a misapplication of the

a natural alliance between the South and the laboring classes of the North." The people of the South will judge for themselves as to the rationali-

ty of our hypothesis, that they are interested in

gives a representative preponderance to the free

States, but crowds upon the fields of labor already

occupied in the South; and threatens, at no dis-

tant period, to oust out the most valuable portion

of their worldly possessions. If the South cannot

see the necessity of joining hands with the labor-

ing classes of the North, in the effort to check the

evil of immigration-and if, on the other hand, the

laboring people of the North do not see the ad-

vantages of sustaining their Southern friends, who

seek to carry out the American principles, and the

capitation measure—then we are greatly in error

as to the mental capacity of our native population.

and competition of the imported cheap laborers.

pre-occupied plantations. On the question of slav

the Union, and, in order to sink that "black apple

of discord" entirely out of sight, it is only neces-

sary to force before the eyes of the working mil-

lions the more momentous question of non-immi-

gration, which touches the mechanics of the North,

as nearly as Abolitionism does the South, because

bread and butter-the means of living-are in-

There is a natural alliance between the people of

the South and the laboring people of the North,

North, for the enactment of a wholesome and ef ficient checking of the swarms of cheap laborers pouring into the American labor market of the It proposes to make 'anti-immigration

the one great, overshadowing question of the

Why not? There is no greater curse resting

upon us, as a nation, than the filthy stream of pau

of Europe. Its attending evils are incalculable-

our elections have been rendered a curse instead

of a blessing, by that imbecile policy of indiscrim-

inate suffrage, which allows the most ignorant, be-

sotted, and soul-suborned tool of the papacy, to go

elective power of a Webster, a Clay, or a Calhoun.

robbers spewed out of the purlieus of Europe's

reeking cities. Immigration has "made our fath-

er's house a den of thieves "-our country a com-

mon sewer, whose filthy office it is, to drain the

kingdoms, the popedom, and the principalities of

Europe. Why not make anti-immigration the one

great, overshadowing question of the day? If the

American people will that it shall be so-whose

business is it? Are the American people to be

dictated to, in their course of national polity, by

an arrogant priesthood, whose entire strength

comes through the channel of immigration? Will

the American people be thwarted, in their defen-

sive measures, by the wealthy prelates of the Pope

of Rome? If the South, with the assistance of

will have the impudence to say it shall not be?

volved in both cases.

capitation tax.

North.

The Freeman's Journal says:

South, as it does now of the North.

VOL. II.--NO. 65.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 29, 1856.

SAMUEL C. BUSEY & CO.

THE DAILY AMERICAN ORGAN Is published every afternoon, (except Sunday,) at the corner of Louisians avenue and Tenth street, and is delivered to city subscribers (psyable to the car-riers) at 6½ cents per week. Single copy, 1 cent. Mail subscribers, \$4 00 per annum, or \$2 00 for six months, always in advance.

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All communications on business connected with this paper must be directed to the "American Organ," Washington city, and be post-paid.

All advertisements for the "Organ" should be handed into the office before twelve o'clock, M., of the day of publication.

"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence— I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens—the jeal-ousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove, that foreign in-fluence is one of the most baneful foes of a republican

government."—Washington.

"I hope we may find some means, in future, of shielding ourselves from foreign influence, political, commercial, or in whatever form it may be attempted I can scarcely withhold myself from joining in the wish of Silas Dean—'that there were an ocean of fire between this and the old world.'"—Jefferson.

the American Party, begun and held at Philadelphia, on the 5th of June, A. D., 1855, the following was adopted as The Platform and Principles of the Organization.

I.—The acknowledgment of the control of the Control

1.—The acknowledgment of that Almighty Being, who rules over the Universe,—who presides over the councils of nations,—who conducts the affairs of men, and who, in every step by which we have advanced to the character of an independent nation, has distinguished us by some token of Providential agency.

II.—The cultivation and development of a sen-

timent of profoundly intense American feeling; of passionate attachment to our country, its history and its institutions; of admiration for the pure days of our national existence; of veneration, for the heroism that precipitated our Revolution; and of emulation of the virtue, wisdom, and patriotism that framed our constitution and first successfully applied its provisions.

maintenance of the union of these United States as the paramount political good; or, to use the language of Washington, "the primary object of patriotic desire." And hence—
1st. Opposition to all attempts to weaken or

12 2d. Uncompremising antagonism to every principle of policy that endangers it.

3d. The advocacy of an equitable adjustment of

all political differences which threaten its integrity or perpetuity.

4th. The suppression of all tendencies to politi-

cal division, founded on "geographical discrimi-nations, or on the belief that there is a real difference of interests and views" between the various sections of the Union. 5th. The full recognition of the rights of the several States, as expressed and reserved in the Constitution; and a careful avoidance, by the

General Government, of all interference with their rights by legislative or executive action. IV .- Obedience to the Constitution of these Uni-

ted States, as the supreme law of the land, sacredly obligatory upon all its parts and members; and steadfast resistance to the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts.

Avowing that in all doubtful or disputed points it may only be legally ascertained and expounded by the judical power of the United States.

And, as a corollary to the above:

1. A habit of reverential obedience to the law, whether National, State, or Municipal, until they are either repealed or declared unconstitutional by the proper authority.

2. A tender and sacred regard for those acts of

statesmanship, which are to be contradistinguished from acts of ordinary legislation, by the fact of their being of the nature of compacts and agree-ments; and so, to be considered a fixed and settled

national policy.

V.—A radical revision and modification of the laws regulating immigration, and the settlement of immigrants. Offering to the honest immigrant who, from love of liberty or hatred of oppression, seeks an asylum in the United States, a friendly reception and protection. But unqualifiedly condemning the transmission to our shores of felons and

paupers.
VI.—The essential modification of the Natural-

The repeal by the Legislatures of the respective States, of all State laws allowing foreigners not naturalized to vote.

The repeal, without retroactive operation, of all acts of Congress making grants of land to unnaturalized foreigners, and allowing them to vote in

the Territories.
VII.—Hostility to the corrupt means by which the leaders of party have hitherto forced upon us our rulers and our political creeds.

Implacable enmity against the prevalent demoral-izing system of rewards for political subserviency, and of punishments for political independence.

Disgust for the wild hunt after office which char-

acterizes the age.

These on the one hand. On the other:-Imitation of the practice of the purer days of the Republic; and admiration of the maxim that office should seek the man, and not man the of

fice," and of the rule that, the just mode of ascertaining fitness for office is the capability, the faith fulness, and the honesty of the incumbent or can-VIII .- Resistance to the aggressive policy and

corrupting tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church in our country by the advancement to all political stations-executive, legislative, judicial, or diplomotic-of those only who do not hold civil allegiance, directly or indirectly, to any foreign power, whether civil or ecclesiastical, and who are Americans by birth, education and training-thus fulfilling the maxim: "AMERICANS ONLY SHALI GOVERN AMERICA."

The protection of all citizens in the legal and proper exercise of their civil and religious rights and privileges; the maintenance of the right of every man to the full, unrestrained, and peaceful enjoyment of his own religious opinions and worship, and a jealous resistance of all attempts by any sect, denomination or church, to obtain an ascendency over any other in the State, by means of any special privileges or exemption, by any political combination of its members, or by a division of their civil allegiance with any foreign power, po-tentate, or ecclesiastic.

IX.-The reformation of the character of our National Legislature, by elevating to that dignified and responsible position men of higher qualifica-tions, purer morals, and more unselfish patriotism. X.—The restriction of executive patronage, es-

pecially in the matter of appointments to office, so far as it may be permitted by the Constitution, and Consistent with the public good.

XI.—The education of the youth of our country in schools provided by the State; which schools shall be common to all to bout is stinction of creed, of party, and free from any influence or direction

or a denominational or partisan character.

And, inasmuch as Christianity, by the Constitutions of nearly all the States; by the decisions of the most eminent judicial authorities; and by the consent of the people of America, is considered an element of our political system; and, as the Holy Bible is at once the source of Christianity, and the denository and founts in of all civil and allicious depository and fountain of all civil and religious freedom, we oppose every attempt to exclude it from the schools thus established in the States.

XII.—The American party having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts of violated pledges of either. And the systematic agitation ges of either. And the systematic agitation of the slavery question by those parties having el-evated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril, it has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose for the purpose of giving peace to the country and per-petuity to the Union. And as experience has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so ex-treme as those which separate the disputants, and as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and of future peace, to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject, in spirit and in sub-

And regarding it the highest duty to avow their opinions upon a subject so important, in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense of this National Council, that Congress pos sesses no power, under the Constitution, to legis late upon the subject of Slavery in the State where it does or may exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union, because its Consti-tution does or does not recognise the institution of Slavery as a part of its social system; and expressly pretermitting any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit Slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of the National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of Slavery within the Territories of the United States, and that any interference by Congress with Slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia, would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the

United States, and a breach of the National faith. XIII.—The policy of the Government of the United States, in its relations with foreign governments, is to exact justice from the strongest, and do justice to the weakest; restraining, by all the power of the government, all its citizens from in-terference with the internal concerns of nations

with whom we are at peace.

XIV.—This National Council declares that al the principles of the Order shall be henceforward everywhere openly avowed; and that each member shall be at liberty to make known the existence of the Order, and the fact that he himself is a member, and it recommends that there be no concealment of the places of meeting of subordinate coun-

E. B. BARTLETT, of Kentucky,

President of National Council.
C. D. Deshler, of New Jersey,

Corresponding Secretary.

James M. Stephens, of Maryland,

Recording Secretary.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

tion ever offered to the public has been more thoroughly tested than PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER. Thousands of persons, were they called upon to do so, would cheerfully testify that they have used it for various ills, with the most satry success. It is within our own knowledge, that an immense amount of suffering has been re lieved by it. Its proprietors, Messrs. Perry Davis Son, save no pains or expense in order to satisfy the public. Being strictly honorable men, they observe the utmost uniformity in the manufacture of their celebrated Pain Killer. The materials of which it is celebrated Pain Killer. The materials of which it is composed are carefully selected, none but the best quality being used. By these means, the high reputation which the Pain Killer has long since acquired, is at all times triumphantly sustained. In view of these facts, we are by no means surprised to learn that Messrs. Davis & Son's sales are constantly and rapidly increasing. While we congratulate our friends generally that so valuable a preparation as the Pain Killer is placed within their reach, we must be permitted to rejoice at the well-merited success of its mitted to rejoice at the well-merited success of its liberal and enterprising proprietors."—Providence

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dec 22—SaM&Tulm BUSINESS CARDS.

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Young Men,

Especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit, which annually sweeps to an untimely grave, thousands of young men, of the most exalted talents and brilliant intelligence. lect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstacy the living lyre, may call with full confi-dence.

Marriage. Marriage.

Marriage Persons, or young men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformities, &c., should immediately consult Dr. J., and be restored.

Organic Weakness, Immediately cured and full vigor restored. He who places himself under the care of Dr. J., may religiously confide in his honor as a gentle-man and confidently rely upon his skill as a phy-

OFFICE, No. 7 South Frederick street, Left hand side going from Baltimore street, a few door Lett hand sine going to the from the corner Fail not to observe name and number. Fail not to observe name and number. Be particular, for Ignorant, Trifting Quacks, with false names or Paltry Humbug Certificates, attracted by the reputation of Dr. Johnston, lurk near. All letters must contain a Postage Stamp, to use on

Dr. Johnston. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges of the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that ever week known; many troubled with progrise in the beauty and the state of the state astonishing cures that ever were known; many cou-bled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep; great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended some-times with derangement of mind, were cured imme-

Take Particular Notice. Dr. J., addresses all those who have injured them-selves by improper indulgences and solitary habits, which rain both body and mind, unfitting them for

which rain both body and initial, thinking them for sither business, marriage, or society.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youths, viz:

Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

Mentally.

Mentally.

The fearful effects of the mind are much to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages, can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing heir vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, have a singular appearance about the eyes, cough, and symptoms of Consumption.

Young Men

Young Men Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone—a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not destroys

cured, renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately. What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequences of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such

Marriage,

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most ne cessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shaped with despair, and filled with the melancholy renection, that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

Dr. Johnston's Invigorating Remedy, for Organic Weakness. By this great and important remedy, Weakness the Organs are speedily cured, and full vigor re

in the Congress of the Union, and protection Thousands of the most nervous and debilitated against the evil of immigration which causes it. whe had lost all hope, have been immediately re-lieved. All impediments to Marriage, Physical, or Mental Disqualification, Nervous Trembling, Weak-ness or Exhaustion of the most fearful kind, speedily There is a natural alliance which is founded on the principle of protection to American labor against To Strangers.

The many thousands of the most desperate cas The many thousands of the most desperate cases cured at this institution within the last twelve years, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnson, witnessed by the reporters of the papers, and many other persons, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility is a sufficient guarantee to the afficient.

Disease of Imprudence.

Disease of Imprudence.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame or dread of discovery deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make t appearance, affecting the head, throat, nose, "skin, &c., progressing on with frightful rapidity, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings by sending him to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns." It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease owing to the unskilfulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that deadly poson, mercury, ruin the constitution and make the residue of life miserable.

To strangers.—The Dr.'s Diplomas hang in his office.

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W. S. WEST, Architect.

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WHOLE NO. 382.

Mr. Dunn's Resolutions in the House of Representatives.

FIRST RESOLUTION. Resolved, That, regarding the political complexon of the present House of Representatives as in-dicating the undoubted sentiment of a large maority of the people of the United States against the act of the last Congress repealing the restric-tion against slavery in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, imposed by the Compromise of 1820, no man ought to be chosen Speaker of this body who does not fully and heartily harmonize with that sentiment, or who will hesitate to exert himself earnestly for the restoration of that re-

striction in terms or in substance. Rejected by the following vote:
YEAS—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Bail, Bankr,
Barbour, Bennett of New York, Benson, Billinghurs',
Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, B-adshaw, Brenton, Buffington, Burlingame, Campbell of Ohio, Chaffee, Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Cumback,
Damrell, Davis of Massachuse'ts, Day, Dean, Le
Witt, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Dunu, Durfee, Edie, Enric, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Hall of Massachusetts, Harlan, Barrison, Hollowny, Horton of
New York, Horton of Ohio, Howard, Kelsey, King,
Knapp, Knight, Knowitton, Knox, Knukel, Leiter,
Mace, Matteson, McCarty, Meacham, Miller of New
York, Moore, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nielo's, Norton, Oliver of New York, Parker, Peltor,
Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Puryiance,
Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Sabin, Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Stranaban, Tajman, Simmons, Ebarste, Tadd, Wald, Waldenger, Rejected by the following vote: man, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Stranshan, Taj-pan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Wade, Wakemar, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburn of Wisconsir, Washburn of Illinois, Washburn of Maine, Watson,

Washburn of Ildnois, Washburn of Wisconsir, Washburn of Ildnois, Washburn of Maine, Watson, Welch, Wood, Woodruff, and Woodworth—102.

NAYS—Messrs. Aiken, Allen, Barchey, Banksdele, Bell, Bennett of Mississippi, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Broom, Buruett, Cadwalader, Campbell of Kentucky, Carlile, Caruthers, Caskie, Clingman, Cobb of Georgia, Cobb of Alabama, Cox, Cullen, Drvidson, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Etheridge, Eustis, Evans, Faulkner, Foster, Fuller of Pennsylvania, Fuller of Maine, Goode, Greenwood, Hall of Iowa, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Alabama, Harris of Illinois, Haven, Herbert, Hoffman, Houston, Jewett, Jones of Tennessee, Jønes of Pennsylvania, Kelly, Kennett, Kidwell, Lake, Letcher, Lindley, Lumpkin, H. Marshall of Kentucky, Marshall of Illinois, Maxwell, McMullen, McQueen, Miller of Indiana, Millson, Millward, Oliver of Missouri, Orr, Pacher, Paine, Peck, Phelps, Porter, Powell, Puryear, Quitman, Reade, Ready, Ricaud, Richardson, Rufffe, Rust, Sandidge, Savage, Smith of Tennessee, Smith of Virginia, Smith of Alabama, Sneed, Stephens, Stewart, Swope, Talbot, Taylor, Trippe, Underwood, Valk, Walker, Warner, Watkins, Wells, Wheeler, Whitney, Williams, Winslow, Wright of Mississippi, Wright of Tennessee, and Zollicoffer—103. cient plan should be adopted, drew forth in its lengthy editorial of the 5th of January, on the Mr. McMaster attempts to show that the imported theory of Mr. Jefferson, who said that there was the checking of that immigration which not only SECOND RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That said restriction ought to be restored as an act of justice to all the people of the United States, as a proper vindication of the wisdom, patriotism, and plighted honor of the great statesmen who imposed it, and as a necessary and cer-tain means of reviving that concord and harmony among the States of the American Union which are essential to the welfare of our people and the perpetuity of our institutions. Adopted by the ollowing vote:

Sollowing vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ball, Banks, Barbour, Bennett of New York, Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bishop, Bradshaw, Brenton, Buffington, Buringame, Campbell of Ohio, Chaffee, Clawson, Colfar, Comins, Covoda, Cragin, Comback, Damrell, Davis of Massachusetts, Day, Dean, De Witt, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Dunn, Durfee, Edie, Emrie, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Hall of Massachusetts, Hillan, Harrison, Haven, Holloway, Horton of New York, Horton of Ohio, Howard, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Lajan, Mace, Matteson, McCarty, Meacham, Miller of New York, Milward, Moore, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Muray, Nichols, Norton, Oliver of New York, Parket, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Ritchie, Roberts, Sabin, Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Stransha, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburn of Maine, Welst, Washburn of Illinois, Washburn of Maine, Welst, Washburn of Illinois, Allon Bassach, Bayes, Bayes, Bayes, Allon, Bayes, Baye As we have said, in the article attributed to the Montgomery Mail, "Immigration, in the eyes of the laboring millions, is the greatest evil to which they are exposed," and "the working classes at the North necessarily abhor the companionship How can it be otherwise, when American mechanics are crowded out of the national workshops and factories of individual capitalists and manufacturers, by those cheap workers from Europe, who offer to do the work at half price? This element of discontent should be seized upon and wielded by the Southern statesmen in view of its availability in checking the greater legislative power of the non-slaveholding States, and in staying the onward march of imported cheap labor toward their Wheeler, Wood, Woodruff, and Woodworth

NAYS—Messrs, Aiken, Allen, Barclay, Barksdale, Bell, Bennett of Mississippi, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Broom, Burnett, Cadwalader, Campbell of Kentucky, Carlile, Caruthers, Caskie, Clingmar, Cobb of Georgia, Cobb. of Alabama, Cox, Culler, Davidson, Davis of Maryland, Dowdell, Edmuncson, Elliott, English, Etheridge, Eustis, Evans, Faultner, Foster, Failer of Pennsylvania, Fuller of Maine, Geode, Greenwood, Hall of Lowa, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Alabama, Harris of Tlinnois, Herber', Hoffman, Houston, Jewett, Jones of Tennesser S-Messrs, Aiken, Allen, Barciay, Barksdale ry, there are no heart burnings among the men of land, Harris of Alabama, Harris of Illinois, Herber, Hoffman, Houston, Jewett, Jones of Tennessee, Jones of Pennsylvania, Kelly, Kennett, Kidwel', Lake, Letcher, Lindley, Lumpkin, Humphrey Mar-shall of Kentucky, Marshall of Illinois, Maxwell, McMullen, McQueen, Miller of Indiana, Millsor, Oliver of Missouri, Orr, Packer, Paine, Peck, Phelps, Particle Parall, Program, Controp, Reads, Ready Porter, Powell, Puryear, Quitman, Reade, Ready, Ricaud, Richardson, Ruffin, Rust, Sandidge, Savage, and that alliance is based upon the principles of Smith of Tennessee, Smith of Virginia, Smith of Alabama, Sneed, Stephens, Stewart, Swope, Talbott, Taylor, Trippe, Underwood, Valk, Walker, Warner, Watkins, Whitney, Williams, Winslow, Wright of Mississippi, Wright of Tennessee, and Zollicoffer self-defence and self-protection-defence against the overbalanced scale of national representation

THIRD RESOLUTION

Resolved, That a uscless and factious agitation the inroads of foreign immigrant labor-a principle of the slavery question, in or out of Congress, is unwise, unjust to a portion of the American peoas vitally important as any which can be namedof a national and political nature. Southern men ple, and to some extent injurious to every section of our country, and therefore it should not be will perceive, then, that their friends at the North countenanced; but until the Missouri restriction of ooked to them for co-operation in the advocacy of 1820 shall have been restored, in fact or in substance, to the said Territories of Kansas and Nobraska, fully and completely, to that extent and for that purpose it is our solemn duty to the past, "An extract from the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail, the present, and the future, steadily and firmly to of December 13, 1855, contains a programme for persist in our efforts. uniting the South with the 'laboring classes of the

Rejected by the following vote:

Rejected by the following vote:
YEAS—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ball, Banks,
Barbour, Bennett of New York, Benson, Billinghurst,
Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Buifington, Burlingame, Campbell of Ohio, Chaffee,
Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Cumback,
Damrell, Davis of Massachusetts, Day, DeWitt,
Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Dunn, Durfee, Edie, Emric,
Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Hall of Massechusetts, Harlan, Harrison, Holloway, Horton of New
York, Horton of Ohio, Howard, Kelsey, King, Knapp,
Knowiton, Knox, Kunkel, Leiter, Mace, Matteson,
McCarty, Meacham, Miller of New York, Moore,
Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton,
Oliver of New York, Parker, Pelton, Pennington,
Perry, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Parviance, Ritchie,
Robbins, Roberts, Sabin, Sapp, Scott, Sherman,
Simmons, Spinner, Stauton, Stranahan, Tappan,
Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washper and felon immigration from the stews and jails Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Stranshan, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Wade, Wakeman, Wal-bridge, Waldron, Washburn of Wisconsin, Wash-burn of Illinois, Washburn of Maine, Watson, Welet, from the ship to the ballot-box-there to off-set the Our alms-houses are teeming with the lazzaroni of

burn of Illinois, Washburn of Maine, Watson, Welet, Wood, Woodruff, and Woodworth—10a.

NAYS—Messrs. Aiken, Allen, Barciay, Barksdale, Bell, Bennett of Mississippi, Bocock, Bowie, Bovec, Branch, Broom, Burnett, Cadwalader, Campbell of Kentucky, Carlile, Caruthers, Caskie, Clingman, Cobb of Georgia, Cobb of Alabama, Cox, Culler, Davidson, Davis of Maryland, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott English, Ethericky, Exercise, Cobb. the Old World-our jails with the murderers and Elliott, English, Etheridge, Eustis, Evans, Fankuer, Foster, Fuller of Pennsylvania, Fuller of Maine, Goode, Greenwood, Hall of Iowa, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Albama, Harris of Illinois, Haven, Herbert, Hoffman, Houston, Jewett, Jones of Tennessee, Jones of Pennsylvania, Kelly, Kennett, Kidwell Knight, Lake, Letcher, Lindley, Lumpkin, H. Mar-shall of Kentucky, Marshall of Illinois, Maxwell McMullen, McQueen, Millson Hillinois, Millson Millward, Oliver of Missouri, Orr, Packer, Paine Milward, Oliver of Missouri, Orr, Packer, Paine, Peck, Phelps, Porter, Powell, Purycar, Quitman, Reade, Ready, Ricand, Richardson, Ruffin, Rust, Sandbige, Savage, Smith of Tennessee, Smith of Virginia, Smith of Alabama, Sneed, Stephens, Stewart, Swope, Talbott, Taylor, Trippe, Underwood, Vaik, Walker, Warner, Watkins, Wheeler, Whitney, Williams, Winslow, Wright of Tennessee, and Zolligolier, 193

the laboring classes of the North, sees fit to place a barrier-a capitation barrier, which shall answer Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania, offered the folthe purpese of Jefferson's "ocean of fire" between

this and the Old World, who, among the interlo-Resolved, That a useless and factious agitation ping subjects of a king, shall say may to it-who of the question of slavery, in or out of Congress, is unwise, unjust to a portion of the American